THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE Sugar Bounties Convention has been signed by all the Powers represented at the Conference with the exception of Brazil, Denmark, France and Sweden, who reserve their signatures until all the producing countries have signed. The Convention comes into force in September, 1891, and will last for ten years.

THE Portuguese troops stationed at Lorenzo Marques have mutinied, and a force of Marines has been landed to quell the disturbance. The mutineers were stubborn, and a fight was expected. The British Consul ordered the presence of a man-of-war for the protection of British subjects. Order was, however, restored without bloodshed. The man of-war ordered there by the British Consul was stopped.

THE *Englishman* says that General Smyth and Staff are returning to Durban from Zululand.

THE Russian expedition to Central Asia under Colonel Prejevalsky has started.

THE *Morning Post* says :—"The *Indian Daily News* asks whether the statement made in London that Sir Lepel Griffin had been appointed Resident of Hyderabad was a mere invention. Considering that three weeks later Sir John Gorst announced in the House of Commons that no selection for the post had been made, we think there can be no doubt on the point. It would further be interesting to know whether certain special telegrams received in India, intimating that Sir Lepel would be Mr. Cordery's successor, were despatched by the great self-advertiser himself. A correspondent assures us they were, but we can scarcely believe it." On the same question, the *Deccan Times* (Hyderabad) says :—"The *Bombay Gazette* is speaking without book when he says that the Nizam's envoy in England, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, received the news of the appointment with *cordial approbation*. The utmost that could be read in his diplomatic remarks is loyal acquiescence. As to the appointment being made by the Viceroy, the *Statesman* does not support the view of the *Gazette*, and the *Pioneer* (which is rather remarkable) has not yet committed itself on the subject. There is, at any rate, we believe, no information, official or otherwise, at the Residency on the subject."

SATISFACTORY progress is being made with the extension of the Kandahar Railway. The tunnel through the Khojak mountain is progressing fast, and will, when ready, be about five miles long, English miners are working in it ; and on the Quetta side, it may now be safely entered and traversed to a distance of 800 feet. The shaft has been dug out to a depth of 280 feet, and requires to be carried 60 or 70 feet deeper before it will be on a level with the main line of the tunnel. The present line of Railway is placed on the face of the Khojak mountain at a very steep gradient of 1 in 1, seeming almost perpendicular, up the crest of the mountain. This line will be opened very shortly, and worked on the same principle as the hoisting and lowering of loaded waggons at the Indus Ferry at Sukkur, but on a much more extended and somewhat improved scale. The waggons are to be thus pulled up to the top of the mountain (which has been levelled off into a plateau), run along the level, and then lowered down on the other or Chaman side of the Pass, "so as to facilitate," an up-country paper remarks, "the extension to Kandahar as soon as is possible and feasible, as the tunnel cannot be finished and opened for traffic for at least three or four years more. Beyond the Khojak there are no physical difficulties that engineering skill and science of the exceptional nature employed on this splendid piece of mountain railway cannot easily overcome. And the open and shelving plan of 72 or 80 miles to Kandahar presents no engineering difficulties, and might, in case of urgent need, be temporarily laid down at the rate of a mile a day."

THE Bengal-Nagpore Railway staff are pushing on the work of construction. The old metre-gauge line of 150 miles, from Nagpore to Raj Nandgaon, will be opened on the standard gauge during October, and at the same time the extension to Raipore, 40 miles, will also be opened. At the commencement of next year, it is hoped that 65 miles additional, to Bilaspore, will be ready, and perhaps yet another 50 miles at the Bengal end. Some 60 miles of feeder lines in the Balaghat diection are being estimated for.

TUESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—"There seems to have been, and perhaps still is, a desire at head-quarters to remove Mr. Mackenzie to make room for Mr. Westland as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. This at least, is given as the reason for the rumours that Mr. Mackenzie was to be appointed to the Council, and then that he was going to Hyderabad. It appears to us that Mr. Mackenzie might be left to continue the undoubtedly good work which he is doing in the Central Provinces." It would be a decided change for the better to translate Mr. Mackenzie to the Council, a change that would be appreciated by all.

THE proposal to run a special train between Calcutta and Bombay, each way, in connection with the overland mail service to Europe, has finally fallen through. The cost was the obstacle.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper, "the Government has at present under consideration a measure which advocates the making of a rateable reduction from the salaries of all Government servants drawing Rs. 500 per mensem, and upwards." But it is not yet made known whether it is to apply this measure to the Punjab only, or to the country generally.

IN the Tellichery bribery case, the Madras High Court (Chief Justice Sir Arthur Collins and Mr. Justice Muthuswamy Aiyer) has directed the release of the convicted Tehsildar on bail, pending the hearing of his appeal.

M. FLOQUET and M. Krantz, Minister of Marine, attended the French naval manœuvres which have just terminated. M. Krantz said that the manœuvres were not intended to be a warlike demonstration, but had fully proved that the French navy was ready for action at any moment. The fleet will disperse on Monday.

THE *Times* states that China has refused to ratify the treaty with the United States Government for the exclusion of Chinese emigrants from America.

IT is said that the Russians have bridged the Oxus at Kerki, their southern outpost, in the direction of Kham-i-ab.

THE Governor of Herat reports that the Maimana loyal troops have expelled Ishak's supporter from Andkhoi and Daulatabad. Abdul Khan, the Governor of Badakshan, has collected four regiments at Khinjan preparatory to moving against Ishak, whose whereabouts is unknown.

NANHU, the man who murdered Babu Kanhya Lall, the Pleader, at Lucknow, has been sentenced to death.

Mr. TUCKER, the Second Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, has sentenced Mr. Job Salomon, the editor, *Hyderabad Record*, to six months' imprisonment for libelling Mr. G. W. Leach, a pleader of Secunderabad. A Mr. Howard *alias* Durant admitted having written the article complained of. But he was not proceeded against in Court.

THE Vernacular Press in the N. W. Provinces is said to have been placed under the superintedence of the Police. The office of the Reporter has been removed from Allahabad to Lucknow and placed under the charge of Mr. Berriel, the newly appointed Assistant to Inspector General of Police.

A GOODS train on the East Indian Railway had carried along with its contents a lad from Giridhi to Mogul-serai, who fed himself for five whole days on the aroma of the confined coal. His cries at every halting station were lost on the ears of the Railway people, till they attracted notice at Mogul-serai, where he was released more dead than alive.

THEY are casting in the Yellow Monastry, near Pekin, a bronze figure of Budha for presentation to the Thibetian Lama. It will measure 45 Chinese feet in height. The proportions may be imagined from the fact that the ears are of such a size that a man may be inserted in their cavities.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

UNDER the Aden Pilgrims and Paupers Regulation, 1887, order has been issued prohibiting the conveyance to, and landing at, Aden of indigent persons, whether pilgrims or not, who are natives of Asia or Africa. The rendering of any aid by any ship-master or other person towards that object is equally forbidden.

THE Princess Sophie, sister of the Emperor William, has been betrothed to the Crown prince of Greece.

GENERAL BOULANGER has left France, but where he has gone to is a mystery. It is rumoured he has gone to Russia.

THE distress in Angul has developed into a famine. According to a correspondent of the *Utkal Dipika*, 32 deaths from starvation have occurred. The people have been petitioning and telegraphing to Government for some time past, but a dequate relief measures have not yet been taken, while rents are being collected by distress of cattle and furniture. The distress began when last year's crops failed.

PHOTOGRAPHY, it is said, is gaining a prominence in the criminal courts, and, with its help, a Berlin merchant was detected in keeping crooked accounts. The books of the accused were submitted to a photographer, who took photographs of the pages concerned, and brought into Court the most undoubted ocular proofs of the illegitimate after-entry of some of the accounts. The subsequent chemical test substantiated his evidence. The changing of the date of a note by an insignificant erasure and addition was also proved by means of photography.

THE Nizam has asked the Viceroy for permission to de[illegible] Colonel Nevill, of the Hyderabad service, and also a high nobleman of the State, to accompany the Cabul Mission. Sir Asman Jah is thought to be the nobleman designated.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette's* frontier correspondent, an order has been received by the Shah of Bokhara from the Russians to keep the Samarkand and Selakhana Gates of Bokhara always open during the night for patrolling duties. About 8, 000 Central Asian recruits have been sent to Chaharjui to learn drill. These recruits are men of the Taka Turkoman tribe, and are enlisted from the Khiva and Orgunj territories. The Governor of Samarkhand and Tashkhand has issued an order to the effect that anybody who will bring 100 recruits of the Noghai and Kazak tribes will get captain's rank in the company."

THE labour strikes in France have assumed a serious aspect, and have extended from Paris to Amiens, where a silk factory was set on fire and the Police were violently resisted by the mob. In Paris the labourers on strike have been joined by hair-dressers, waiters and men of other trades. At the daily meetings of the Strike Committee extreme language is used, and revolutionary methods are advocated.

THE system of paying rent and revenue by money orders on the N. W. Provinces has been so successful that it is in contemplation to extend it to payments an account of income tax, canal revenue, and ferry dues. The Post Office realised during the past year Rs. 20,000 in the form of commission on revenue money orders. The system, therefore, is not only a convenience to the public, but a fruitful source of income for the exchequer.

We are glad to hear, says the *Statesman*, that Darjiling is now being surveyed for extending the Darjiling Railway to Laban. It is remoured that the line is to be carried right into Nepal.

THE proposed scheme for the reduction of the establishment of the Public Works Department has yet to go before the Secretary of State. Some little time is, therefore, likely to elapse before the officers affected by it can be communicated with. The reductions proposed are to be compulsory, and will not take the form of an inducement to retire in the shape of specially favourable terms, which those affected may reject or accept.

THE Maharajah of Benares has been lately on a religious visit to Vindhyachal, in the Mirzapore District, and the opportunity was then taken of getting up an anti-Congress demonstration there

'In the meantime, ten thousand copies of the silly speech of the Maharajah against the National Congress are reported to have been sent to England for circulation.'

THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE heavy rain has done some damage to ths Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway line near Ajagin. The river overflowed its banks, and great inconvenience is felt by travellers, who will be compelled to change carriages till the break is repaired.

THE abolition of the Presidency Army system is almost decided upon, for the Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to submit a detailed scheme in connection with the proposal.

IN Anglo-Indian circles in London some stir has been created by the *Pall Mall Gazette's* articles on the relations between Sir John Gorst and Mr. Tom Palmer, of Hyderabad fame. The paper insists that if the charges made in the Indian Press are not disproved, Sir John should retire from Parliament.

THE first Mysore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held in Mysore on the 15th October next, and every arrangement is being made by the Mysore authorities to make the Exhibition as attractive as possible to the public. The prize lists and regulations of the Exhibition have been sent to the different Governments for circulation, and also to the several Native States, through the usual channel.

THE Committee of the Byculla Club have invited His Excellency Lord Dufferin to dine at the Club when passing through Bombay on his departure from India in December next. His Excellency has accepted the invitation and the dinner will take place on the evening of the 16th December.

A PROVIDENT fund has been established in the office of the Director-General of Railways for clerks who receive no pension, Sir Charles Elliott proposes to limit clerks' salaries to a maximum of Rs. 300.

ON the ground that Kerosine oil is now subject to customs duty, the Government of India has declined to sanction a proposal from the Bombay Government that octroi should be levied on the article imported for consumption into the Mofassil Municipalities of that Presidency; and has ruled that the oil shall be free of the duty in all Municipalities.

THE Queen has commanded Sir Henry Ponsonby to thank Mr. Framjee Bhumgara for a copy of a life of Her Majesty in the Guzratee dialect, which was recently presented by him. 'The Guzratee-speaking classes in India have long prided themselves on their loyalty to the Crown, and during the progress of the Jubilee celebrations last year, the *Rost Gofter*, the organ of that community, issued gratuitously a large number of copies of the above-named work. Mr. Bhumgara, who made the presentation, was brought to Her Majesty's notice in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.'

PUNDIT Modhusudan Smritiratna, Professor of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, writes thus about the Kurukshetra Yoga in a vernacular paper:—"On the 20th of Kartic next, both the Svati Martanda Yoga and Kurukshetra Yoga take place. The former is predicative of too much rain or of a heavy cyclone, and forebodes destruction both of birds and men." He defines Svati Martanda Yoga thus:—If in the month of Kartic, a Sunday or a Saturday or a Tuesday coincides with Kuhu-Amabashya (new moon) that Yoga is called Svati Martanda Yoga. Kurukshetra Yoga is the union of *Tithi*, *Nakshatra* and Yoga on the same day, and fore-bodes evil to Kings, loss of crops, and loss of wealth by the people."

LORD LANSDOWNE has been presented with a most gratifying address from the tenants on his Derreen estate in county Kerry, in which they congratulate him upon his successful career as Governor-General of Canada, and wish for him an equally prosperous one in his Indian Viceroyalty, thanking him for his considerate liberality towards them and the many favours received from him. They also acknowledge the courtesy and kindness of his agent. In his reply Lord Lansdowne remarks pointedly that this address has exceptional value and significance from the fact that it is presented at a time when such indications of sympathy between Irish tenants and Irish landlords are few and far between, and when it requires some courage on the part of a body of Irish tenants to give utterance in manly and straightforward language to their real feelings and sentiments. "There are," said his lordship, "I am convinced, a good many estates upon which the tenants are in their hearts not less attached than of old to their landt lords; there are, I fear, not many upon which at this moment it is the fashion to profess that attachment openly and in the full light of public opinion."

FRIDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE dispute between the Empress Victoria and the German Government concerning the custody of certain papers left by the late Emperor, which the Empress regarded as her own property, but which were claimed by her son, has, it is stated, now terminated. The Empress has given way. The cause of this change of view is said to be an intimation from Prince Bismarck that the will of the late Emperor would not be opened until the documents were returned. As the Empress depends upon the contents of that will for her maintenance in the future, she had to give in.

IT is said that the late Emperor Frederick left a sum of about £150,000, which is invested in English securities, to the Empress for life, and then to his younger children as she may appoint; the trustees are the Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S reply to the German doctors will, it is said, be issued in the course of a few weeks, simultaneously in German and English, and in nearly every European language. The English publishers have also completed arrangements for the American issue. Proof-sheets of every page will pass under the eyes of her Majesty before going to press. The work will contain facsimilies of the late Emperor's hand-writing, and other sketches, and will form not merely a personal defence of Sir Morell against the personal attacks made upon him, but it will contain an historical account of his long-continued daily intercourse with the Emperor.

ON the requisition of the Chairman and the commissioners of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, the following existing roads in the town of Calcutta are to be made, widened, and straightened. For this purpose lands are to be taken up, and the usual declaratian under the Land Aquisition Act are made in the Government Gazette:—Widening Jorapoocur Bustee Road; widening Moydaputty Bustee Road, straightening new road north of Pathuriaghata Road; making a new road, and connecting Nundo Ram Sen's road with the Chitpore Road and for a new road in north-west Baugbazaar.

THE minutes written by the late Sir Henry Maine during the period he was the Legal Adviser of the Government of India are likely to see the light of day, as a proposal made to publish them will, in all probability, be sanctioned.

RECENTLY the Chinese residents at Lhassa, in Tibet, implored the Emperor to cause arrangements to be made which would enable them to receive the copies of their almanac at the earliest possible date in each year. This anxiety would seem very curious, were it not the fact, as we are informed by a writer in the *Chiness Recorder*, that the almanac is the most important book to the Chinese. "Its space is far too important to be occupied with the matter which fills Western almanacs. It contains astronomical information which is useful, but its great mission is to give full and accurate information for selecting lucky places for performing all the acts, great and small, of their everyday life. And as every act of life in China, however trivial, depends for its success on the time in which and the direction (*i.e.* the point of the compass) towards which it is done, it is of the utmost importance to the Chinese that everyone should have correct information available at all times to so order his life as to avoid bad luck and calamity, and secure good luck and prosperity. Consequently, the almanac is, perhaps, the most universally circulated book in China."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—'Nowhere was the heavy rain at the end of last week quite so disastrous as at Fatehpore. Over 15 inches fell during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday: and the bazaar, being composed mostly of mud houses, was reduced to ruins. Nine deaths were reported after the first day's downpour from falling walls and roofs, and there must be other cases still to be announced. As many of the homeless people as could be received found shelter in the court-houses: but part of the tahsili has come down and half the munsiff's house—a pucca one—has been washed away. In the larger city of Cawnpore the loss of life is believed to exceed 100. The crops have, of course, suffered severely: and in both districts the indigo almost ruined. Some factories, it is said, are not cutting at all.

REFERING to Count Von Moltke's retirement, the Berlin correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* says:—'The resignation of Count von Moltke is the most prominent feature in the process of regenerating the body of officers employed in high commands. Although all the indications appear to be favourable to the maintenance of peace, the interests of the army and of the country demand that full preparation should be made for all the probable eventualities of war. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the chief of the general staff, no less than the commanders of the army corps, should be fully capable of enduring the physical fatigues of a possible campaign. It is commenced with the gradual removal of old generals from active service.'

SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

"THERE appears," says a contemparary, "to be a considerable measure of dissatisfaction amongst the troops engaged in the Sikkim Expedition at the curtailment of *batta* below the rates usually allowed to troops employed on similar service. It is pointed out that though there has not been much fighting, so far at any rate, the troops have had very great hardships to endure. At any rate it seems fair that the ordinary rate of *batta* should be allowed. If a mistake has been made, the troops are not responsible, and should not be made to suffer for it."

A LUCKNOW correspondent reports that an anti-Congress meeting composed of members of the ex-Royal Family of Oudh, and numerous nobility and gentry, mostly Mahomedan, was held there on the 2nd September at the house of Nawab Mirza Mahomed Mehdi Ali, Khan Bahadoor. "The Nawab was voted to the chair, and in a short and lucid speech he exposed the weak points of the so-called National Congress, and clearly showed the dangers which are likely to arise from the movement. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:—'That this meeting refuses to send delegates to any meeting of the National Congress, and that anyone claiming to represent the higher and middle classes of the native community of Lucknow at any meeting of the Congress must be taken to represent himself alone.' It is a relief to know that the Lucknow "princes" have still a little life left in them. The general impression is that they are an inert mass incapable of any active exertion. The National Congress, we are glad to see, has achieved a wonderful feat quickening this lifeless body.

MR. PLOWDEN, the resident in Kashmir, probably takes furlough in November.

A MEETING will shortly be held for establishing a Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore.

A PRESENT of a complete train has been sent by a recent steamer to Li Hung Chang from France. It was specially made for the Viceroy of Pechibili at Lyons, and is composed of six carriages, of which three are for the Emperor and his chief Ministers, two for the guards, and one for the luggage. This train is to run on the short railway of six kilometres specially constructed near Pekin for the instruction and edification of the young Emperor. The carriages have been prepared in a luxurious style, and bear the imperial arms of the dragon.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Tuesday*, the 11*th Inst.* at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Taylor's Theorem. Lagrangian and other Forms of the Remainder.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 11*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Change of State by Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday*, the 12*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Selenography.

PRACTICAL CCASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 13*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Lead.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 13*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Colour, what is it?

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 14*th Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: The Second Law of Motion. Physical Indepence Forces.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Friday*, the 14*th Inst.* at 6 P. M.

Subject: Geological Epochs.

LECTURE by Babu Taraprasanna Roy, F. C. S. F. I. C.; on *Saturday*, the 15*th Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Preparation and Properties of Oxygen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 8th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1888.

OFFICIAL TOURS.

THE annual tours of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and of the heads of other local Governments and administrations, though attended with no inconsiderable expense, are on the whole productive of beneficial results. One advantage is that these tours give to the head of the local Government opportunities to see the country for himself. A knowledge of the physical state of the territories over which a Lieutenant-Governor rules, it is most desirable for a ruler to possess. The state of the towns, of the roads, of the rivers and the embankments, can no doubt be learned from the reports of the Divisional Commissioners, but it is one thing to learn from hearsay, and quite another thing to learn from ocular observation. To a ruler, studious of the welfare of the people whose destinies he wields, actual observation of the country may suggest improvements which may not occur to the Magistrate or the Commissioner; and on the other hand, it may lay bare evils which the officer in charge of the division or the district may have concealed; and thus it may enable the head of the Government to check the divisional reports. Another advantage resulting from these official tours is, that the head of the local Government comes into personal contact with the officials, high or low, of a district. It is but rarely that the officials of a remote district can come to Belvedere to see its illustrious occupant. But if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, it is a great object gained if Mahomet goes to the mountain. By personal conversation, though held for a few minutes, a sagacious ruler will often be able to judge of the capacities of those employed in the administration. But this is specially true of the subordinate officials. The Commissioner, the Judge, the Magistrate have generally ample opportunities, however distant their spheres of labour, to make themselves acquainted with the head of the Government; the subordinate officers, however, have seldom any such opportunities. To these latter, therefore, the annual tours are a source of great interest, since they afford the means of coming into personal contact with their chief, who no doubt makes his notes on the characters who pass in review before him. And in this way, the bad report sent by a Magistrate about one of his deputies, against whom he is prejudiced, may be counteracted by a few minutes' conversation with the chief. A third advantage resulting from these annual tours is, that the districts, at least the Sudder Stations, benefit by them. As it is known long beforehand that the Lieutenant-Governor would be coming on such a date, every exertion is put forth by the district officers to make everything look bright and cheery. Against the coming of the Lieutenant-Governor the roads are cleaned, the jungles are cut down, the tanks are cleared of plants and weeds, and every thing is made to put on a holiday appearance. Although this is done only once in the year, yet it is an advantage to the Sudder Station on the principle—better once than never. It is wonderful what exertions are made in some stations to give to every thing a pleasant appearance; and though the head of the Government may carry away a wrong impression from this holiday attire, the station becomes the gainer. A Lieutenant-Governor, however, is seldom such a fool as to mistake the Sunday appearance of a station with its week-day appearance; and, so, after all he will not carry away a wrong impression. A fourth advantage these annual tours afford is that the people have the opportunity of getting a sight of their ruler. In all countries of the world, and especially in the East, the common people manifest a great curiosity to have a sight of the ruler of the land in which they live. And this is a natural curiosity, for they look upon a ruler as a demi-god, an earthly providence, a representative of the great Ruler of the Universe. When the Lieutenant-Governor disembarks from the *Rhotas* the bank of the river, the roads and streets are crowded with thousands of people who are on the tip-toe of expectation to catch a glimpse of the great man. And certainly Sir Steuart Bayley need not be ashamed of his bodily presence. His Saul-like stature and his commanding presence are no doubt viewed with respect and admiration by the people; and the feelings thus evoked cannot but contribute to the cause of good Government. We do not mean to say that the tour of a ruler, who has not a very majestic appearance, is not attended with the advantage of which we are speaking. The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Rivers Thompson, had by no means an imposing appearance; yet we have no doubt he was looked upon with the same respect as Sir Steuart Bayley. But in the former case the people reasoned differently from what they did in the latter. In the case of Sir Rivers Thompson the people reasoned in the following manner:—"This man, though insignificant looking, has got up to the top of the ladder. His greatness is therefore owing to his mental greatness. Though insignificant in body, he must be great in intellect." Whether the reasoning is true or false, we need not enquire, but the fact is, that the people reasoned in the above manner; and that reasoning excited in the people the sentiments of respect and admiration. It is only those who have a cynical contempt for rank and authority that will not appreciate those sentiments of respect and admiration of the common people; but in our opinion those sentiments are a distinct gain, since a sense of respect in the rule for the ruler contributes to the strengthening of social order. The last advantange, which we shall mention, of these annual tours, is, that, while they recruit the health of the Lieutenant-Governor, they tend also, by the sights and sounds he witnesses, to encourage his heart in the arduous work of Government. Although there are idlers occupying high stations in life, who are continually singing, as Bacon says, the song of *Quanta patimur*! (how much we suffer!) in order to abate the edge of envy, we do not look upon the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal as a sinecure. We believe it to be an office of hard work and heavy responsibility. Whoever is idle, the Lieutenant-Governor is certainly not idle. A prolonged tour on the river is, therefore, necessary to recruit his health, and to give him time to look about. A leisurely trip on board a fine vessel, accompanied with select friends, and especially with wife and children, must be eminently pleasant. We do not grudge him this pleasant annual tour, for it must be doing his heart good; and every thing that does his heart good must tend to the Government of the country. Amongst the many sights which the Lieutenant-Governor saw during the tour, which has not yet been brought to a close, must have been the charming sight of the administration of the affairs of a whole district, like that of Furridpore, placed entirely in the hands of the children of the soil. Mr. B. L. Gupta and Mr. B. De are managing that district as efficiently and satisfactorily as any district is managed. Any ruler of ordinary sensibility must have been duly impressed with the sight. It is the triumph of Self-Government.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

WITH a view to further the objects of the Bimetallic League, Anglo-Indians at home started an Association in England. The originator of this movement is Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, the able Accountant-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, now on leave. It will be remembered that Mr. Tupp translated into English the proceedings of the Monetary Conference which met in Paris in 1881. The newly-established Association has issued a statement shewing clearly what it is that Anglo-Indians complain of, why they consider themselves aggrieved and what remedies are proposed. The members of the Association need not pledge themselves to the doctrines of bimetallism or to the advocacy of the double standard as a necessity. They merely contend that at present this seems to be the best way of raising the price of silver; but if hereafter bimetallism be found impracticable they would be prepared to support any reasonable scheme which would give a common monetary standard to India and to England.

The statement issued by the new Association points out that the disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver, which has occurred in recent years, has seriously affected the interests of large classes of the community. Previous to the year 1873, one thousand rupees remitted from India produced about £100 in England, but now the remittance of that sum hardly produces £70. The statement goes on to say:—"If matters are allowed to drift as they have done for the last 15 years, it is impossible to conjecture what the relative value of gold and silver may become in the course of time. The metal which is money in one portion of the British Empire is merely a commodity in another portion, and rises and falls in value in accordance with the temporary market influences of the day. The remedy for such a state of things is obvious. What is money in India should be money in England. It is monstrous that the greatest industrial and trading Empire which has ever existed should not have one standard of value throughout its entire area. The time has arrived when a resolute effort must be made to terminate the difficulties from which we are suffering. The Government of India has declared that the evils of the existing state of things are intolerable; the Secretary of State for India has more than once pressed the question on the attention of the English Treasury; the appointment of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, which has been sitting for nearly two years, is a proof that Her Majesty's Government recognises the gravity of the financial difficulties of the Government of India, as well as the magnitude of the wider evils, more subtle in their operation, which necessarily attend any serious alteration in the relative value of the precious metals." There can be no doubt that the best remedy for the serious evils caused by the disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver, which has occured in recent years, is to give a common monetary standard to India and to England. But this remedy it is easier to suggest them to apply. It is absolutely essential that what is money in India should be money in England. The introduction of a gold currency into this country is out of the question, and to expect England to adopt a silver currency is to expect an impossibility. As matters now stand, bimetallism is the only way of raising the price of silver and of giving a common monetary standard to England and to India. But the misfortune is that the predominant public opinion of the United Kingdom is still opposed to the introduction of a double standard though it must be admitted that a reaction in favour of bimetallism has set in. It is only the opposition of England which stands in the way of the establishment of a bimetallic league. It is well-known that the delegates of the Paris International Conference of 1878 were unanimous in their opinion that the rehabilitation of silver is necessary and at the Conference of 1881 this opinion was still more emphatically expressed. Indeed, at the latter Conference the United States delegates presented a practical scheme for international bimetallic agreement, which, if ratified, would have restored the equilibrium of ratio between silver and gold. France, Germany and Italy were willing to join America in this union, provided that England would do so. But England refused to join the proposed league. Nothing better could have been expected of her when her present Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, in his place in the House of Lords, publicly expressed his opinion that it would be impossible to maintain a fixed ratio between gold and silver by international agreement. It is a simple matter of history that the ratio fixed by the French bimetallic law held good for 70 years under the most adverse conditions. The false political economy which is current in England does incalculable mischief in many ways. There is, however, good reason to hope that the Report of the Currency Commission, when published, will strengthen the hands of the advocates of bimetallism in England. Any day may now bring us news of the final decisions arrived at by the Commission, although the publication of their report may be delayed. The *Pioneer* assures us that the Commission are practically unanimous

in recognising that the bimetallic system can be carried out; and that it is perfectly possible to establish a permanent ratio of values by the concurrence of a few of the leading States. If this be really the case, bimetallists will gain an important point.

It is needless to say that on the nature of the forth-coming Report of the Currency Commission and on the action of the House of Commons depend the future relations of gold and silver; and that foreign nations will be greatly influenced by the decision of England in this matter. The statement under notice says: "We repeat that the time has come for all who are interested in our Eastern Empire to exert such influence as they may possess. If the question cannot be put in the way of settlement within the coming year, a satisfactory solution may be indefinitely postponed. The longer a settlement is delayed the greater will be the practical difficulties in the way of securing it, and in the meantime irreparable mischief may be done." We are told that already the Government of India are engaged in discussing the question of ways and means, though only five months of the financial year have passed, as the rate of exchange remains persistently low. This means that the people of India must be prepared to bear additional burdens. This is a very serious matter when we bear in mind the fact that the extreme limit of taxation in this country has been reached. The future of India will depend entirely on the action which the House of Commons may take on the report of the Currency Commission.

THE HOME MILITARY CHARGES.

We have shown in a recent issue that the Committee appointed by Lord Cross to enquire into the Home Charges of India, is not competent to discuss great questions of principle, but will deal merely with details. But although the Committee cannot enter into the important question of the Army partnership which has been established between England and India, it would do much good if it should carefully scrutinise the charges which the War Office throws upon the Indian revenues. The Home military charges are a very heavy burden upon the Indian taxpayer. Lord Canning, who strongly protested against the amalgamation of the two armies, was of opinion that the military expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues, should not exceed 12½ millions sterling, and as his Lordship's opinion was formed after passing through the fiery ordeal of the Sepoy Mutiny, it is entitled to great weight. The enormous military expenditure of the present day is attributed to the larger European force which is now maintained as compared with that before 1857; but this view cannot be sustained. In the evidence before the Select Committee on the reorganization of the Indian Army and in the Report of that Committee, it was admitted that the cost of a European force, consisting of line troops, would not much exceed, if it did at all exceed, the cost of the same number of European troops engaged for local service. Remembering this and the further fact that the strength of the European force in India in 1856-57 was about 46,000 and the present strength is about 66,000, or only 20,000 more, the very great increase of military expenditure since the Mutiny cannot obviously be accounted for by the additional number of European troops now in India. Then, the present strength of the Native Army being little more than half of what it was in 1856-57, the military expenditure of the present day ought to be less than what it was in that year. But as a matter of fact, the military charges have now risen to an amount which is not at all warranted by the facts relating to the strength and organization of the Indian military forces. And a very small proportion of this increase is accounted for by the direct charges for the extra strength of the European force in India.

It is evident from the published details of the Army expenditure of India, that by far the largest part of the increase of our military charges is due to the fearful growth of the payments which the India Office has to make to the War Office on account of expense incurred in England for British troops serving in this country. The greater portion of these payments consists of indirect charges, that is of payments, not for expense incurred specifically for British troops in India, but for the value of India's share in certain charges which are incurred for the British Army as a whole, and in respect of which India's share is appraised by the War Office, the India Office having little or no power to challenge the details of the appraisement. Then, effective criticism of details is possible only with such an intimate knowledge of the history of the organization of the British Army and of minute details respecting its internal economy as the officials in the India Office cannot be expected to possess. We are sure that one of the members of the India Council Sir Archibald Alison who has just been appointed to succeed General Foster—is specially charged with the protection of the interests of India in this respect, but we cannot expect much from him as he is a nominee and protege of the War Office, whose displeasure he cannot afford to incur. General Foster, speaking generally, said "*jo hukum*" to the War Office people; and we have little doubt that his successor, although a far abler man, will follow the same convenient and safe course. The appraisement of India's share in the cost of the British Army, when conducted under these disadvantages, becomes, practically, the opinion of the War Office as to what amount India should pay. Thus it has come about that, although the Home Charges for British troops serving in India have been repeatedly canvassed by the India Office with the War Office, the former has been invariably worsted in the controversy. Mr. Fawcett remarks with perfect justice that if for Imperial considerations it is necessary to make India compulsorily share in the costly military organization of England, the greatest care should be taken not to throw upon her any charge which she would not have to bear if she were allowed to maintain a local European Army. But, as a matter of fact, an exactly opposite course is often followed, and India is made to pay large sums which England would otherwise have to give for services which she receives. Looking at the broad facts of the case, we venture to submit, that an unduly great burden has been thrown upon India, in the amount of payments to the War Office for these ill-defined Home charges on account of British troops serving in this country. We find that while India's burden has increased on the plea that England now maintains a more costly army than formerly, the military expenditure chargeable to the British Exchequer has decreased both under non-effective and effective services. The reduction of expenditure under non-effective services is all the more singular, because that expenditure, as charged in the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom, is the gross expenditure, that is, it is an expenditure for pensions which includes the payments to pensioners of the British Army who had served for any time in India. This being the case the charge to India on account of pensions of British troops in this country has greatly increased since the amalgamation of the two Armies; while the gross charge, including this India section thereof, has decreased. In other words, the British Exchequer has benefited, not only by a reduction of the total pension charge, but by a yet greater reduction of the British share of that charge to the extent of the increase of India's share. The presumption is that a great deal of the charge which is now thrown upon India is not fairly chargeable to her; and if details were thoroughly scrutinised it would be found that the enormous payments, on account, more particularly, of the non-effective services, are unjust that they have been made without the sanction of law.

We have no hesitation whatever in saying that some of the claims of the War Office on which payments have been made are at variance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. Thus with regard to charge for effective services the law lays down that the revenues of India shall bear "all the expenses incurred, or to be hereafter incurred, for raising, transporting, and maintaining such forces as shall be sent to India for the security of the said territories and possessions, in addition to the forces now there." Under the principle thus laid India should be relieved of a large portion of the charges now debited to her. Take, for instance, the charge for difference of numbers. India has to pay a capitation rate for the number by which the strength of the corps sent out in relief exceeds the strength of the relieved corps which return Home. It cannot be contended with any show of reason that the pay of soldiers within the total strength of the force fixed yearly by Parliament is an extra charge on account of the British force serving in India; yet this pay for the period required for training a recruit forms a heavy item in the charge against India for difference of numbers. We readily admit that regiments relieved from India return home with weak numbers; and that there is extra expense for recruits required to complete their weak numbers to the sanctioned Home establishment. But the extra expense incurred for this purpose is only for the recruit's bounty, levy money and clothing; his pay is within the charge for the sanctioned Home establishment; so also is the barrack accommodation that is charged to India on his account, and the horse which the recruit rides while being drilled for the cavalry. All these are expensive items in the amount of capitation rate that is debited to India; and it would be found on enquiry that they do not entail upon British exchequer any exposure in addition to that which England would have to incur, were British troops to be withdrawn from India. Of like unjust character is the debit to India on account of the staff of artillery depot Brigades and of the expenses of depot batteries. The artillery depot Brigades are maintained primarily for the training of militia artillery, and India is not fairly chargeable with any expense on their account. The same remark applies to the depot batteries, which are effective parts of the artillery force for the defence of the United Kingdom, and therefore, the cost of these batteries is not an expense extra to that required for the British Artillery at home. It will be found on investigation that the officers for these batteries have been provided without any addition to the establishment of the Royal Artillery as it existed in 1857, up to which year not a single battery of Royal Artillery had ever served in India. Thus, a gross error pervades the debits to India on account of expenses for various military educational institutions. Other instances might be mentioned of the manner in which India has been debited with amounts, on account of effective services, that are not properly recoverable from her, because the War Office has set aside that provision of the law, which protects India from every charge that is clearly not an extra expense incurred actually and directly on account of British troops in India. We hope very earnestly that all these matters will be carefully investigated by the Committee appointed by Lord Cross to enquire into the Home charges of India.

THE LAND OF JAGANNATH.

We wonder that though a great reform was introduced by Sir William Hunter into the spelling of Indian names of places, the Government of Bengal insists on writing "Juggernath" instead of Jagannath. We do not insist on the Government writing Katak instead of Cuttack, or Puri instead of Pooree. But "Juggernath" is an absurdity. It has neither rhyme nor reason. It is no word at all in any language of the earth. It is associated in our minds with Jugurtha, the Prince of Numidia in Roman history. The real name itself is a beautiful and mellifluous one, and its meaning is imposing,—Jagannath, the Lord of the world. But how this harsh and nonsensical sound—for it is not a word—with a rough R in the middle, has been coined, it is not easy to understand. We trust the Bengal Government will in future boycott this barbarous and guttural sound. Turning from the name to the thing, we are glad to see from Mr. Worsley's Report that this Holy Land of the Hindus, the land of pilgrimage, during the last year made fair progress, though we are sorry at the same time to find that during the present year the rainfall has been less than usual, and that in consequence famine is apprehended in some parts

of the country. We hope and trust that the deficiency in the rainfall may yet be supplied during the remainder of the rainy season, and the apprehended scarcity averted. We remember the Orissa famine of 1866, which entailed untold miseries on the inhabitants, and which tarnished the fair fame of Sir Cecil Beadon. We trust a similar calamity will not this year overtake the inhabitants of the land of Jagannath. It is not creditable to Government that there was during the last year greater mortality from cholera in the Puri district than in previous years. The cause of this calamitous event is asserted to be "the absence of sufficient sanitary precautions." This negligence does not seem to have been on the part of the Municipality, for we are told in the Report that the Municipalities of the whole of the division worked well on the whole. Besides, in a place like Puri, which is crowded at one time with 20,000 pilgrims, at another time with 30,000 and at a third time with 50,000 pilgrims in the course of one year, Government ought to adopt extraordinary precautionary measures for the prevention of disease. We trust that during the present year more efficacious methods will be resorted to with a view to lessen the loss of human life and to mitigate human suffering. The Uriya has an especial weakness for opium and ganja, and more for opium than for ganja. The total excise revenue amounted last year to five lakhs and thirty thousand, and of this sum three lakhs and fifty-eight thousand were obtained from the sale of opium. To what, we wonder, is this partiality for opium owing? Is it owing to their intellectual pre-eminence, since a Coleridge and a De Quincey were devotees of this drug? Or is it owing to their stupidity? Whatever the cause, we are sorry to see our Uriya brethren so fond of opium. We hope this year there will be a decrease in the sale of that precious bane. Although Orissa is looked upon as a backward province, it seems to be making fair progress in education. We are told in the Report that the percentage of the school-going population is higher in Orissa than in most distrticts of Bengal. We are glad to hear this. In female education, however, there is very little progress. We have not seen an Uriya young lady affixing to her name the letters B. A. We do not know whether any Uriya girl has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. But Rome was not built in a day, and we may yet see a young Uriya lady, beautified with the letters M. A. attached to her name, delivering lectures on philosophy in the Cuttack College. The everlasting subject of Mahomedan education crops up in the Report. Orissa is a distinctively Hindu province as it is the land of Jagannath; but there is a sprinkling of Mahomedans, and amongst them, we are told, there is a fair school-going population. As to the giving of appointments to the devotees of the Moslem faith, Mr. Worsley is of the opinion that due consideration is given to the matter. Why Government should show partiality to the Mahomedans, we do not understand. Mr. Amir Ali and his Association should be at once told that the principle of the Government is—Fair play to all, favour to none. If our Mahomedan countrymen choose to lag behind in the race of improvement, they must suffer. They cannot expect to get employed in the public service, if they do not qualify themselves. But they seem to think that Government employment is their birth right; they must be employed whether they are fit or not. This pampering process has gone too far. We are glad the Lieutenant-Governor recently told them some plain truths, but enough has not been done to show them that they will get only what they deserve. As it is, to be a Mahomedan is to be fit for any employment in the State. A Mahomedan B. A., which is a *rara avis*, has only to apply to Government for a Deputy Magistracy, and he is sure to get one; whereas many Hindu B. A's are reduced to the brink of starvation. And yet the gentlemen of the Moslem persuasion are not satisfied. In their favour the whole machinery must be upset. For their benefit the Statutory Civil Service must be kept up as a close preserve. For them the system of Clerkship examinations must be given up. For their benefit, the system of nomination must be substituted for that of examination. For the benefit of these pampered children of the Government of India, the dial of the horologe of the world must be put back. There seems to be no latitude and longitude to their impudence. Now, this sort of thing will not do, Government must act impartially towards all races, creeds and nationalities. The battle is to the strong. The race is the swift. This is the law of nature as well as of Governments. No qualification, no situation. The unfit and the weak must go to the wall in this world, the ruling principle of which is the survival of the fittest. When will our Mahomedan fellow subjects understand these plain truths? They say they are not fit to compete with the Hindus, as they began to take to English education late. They are certainly to be pitied for this. But they must abide by the consequences. Nature must have its course. Miracles cannot be performed on their behalf. A paternal Government cannot show them partiality in preference to their other subjects. Whatever they have sown, they must reap. Or rather, they have sown the wind, they must reap the whirl-wind.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The annual report on the administration of the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1887, contains some noticeable points. We observe that 4,051 more convicts were received during the past year in the prisons of the United Provinces than in the previous year; and that notwithstanding the premature release of 6,589 convicts on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, the number in Jail at the close of the year was still in excess of that at the close of 1886. It is worthy of note that of the large numbers released at the Jubilee, 174 only have returned to jail—a fact which conclusively shows the wisdom of the course adopted to emphasize the auspicious occasion. Cases of theft showed an increase of 1729, which is plainly attributable to the high price of food-grains in 1887. But it is satisfactory to find that the number of youthful criminals received fell from 537 to 343. Of these 296 were sent to Central prisons, there being no reformatory in the United Provinces. "Juvenile offenders," remarks the Lieutenant-Governor, "are at present sent to the central prisons, where special arrangements are made for them; but a reformatory is needed, and proposals for its establishment are under the immediate consideration of Government. Of the 296 juvenile offenders sent to central prisons, 58 had been previously punished. All such are at present considered habituals, and sent to the Agra-Jail, at which jail they are segregated from the other habitual convicts." We are glad to see that the Government of the United Provinces has at last recognised the necessity of establishing a reformatory for the reclamation of juvenile offenders. The Indian Reformatory Schools Act was passed more than a dozen years ago; but neither Sir George Couper nor Sir Alfred Lyall took any steps to carry out the provisions of the Act in his satrapy. Now that Sir Auckland Colvin has admitted the need of a reformatory, we hope the want will be soon supplied.

As compared with the previous year, there was during 1887 a decrease in the number of offences committed by convicts and punishments inflicted on them, though the jail population was much larger. Corporal punishment, which in 1885 amounted to 1,000 cases, fell to 834 in 1886 and to 629 in the year under review. The Inspector-General explains that the application of this form of punishment is carefully scrutinised and reported quarterly to Government; and that it is now generally reserved for offences of (1) violence; (2) contumacy and persistent refusal to work; (3) as a last resort when all other punishments have failed. He says:—"I have not heard that this great decrease in flogging has been in any way prejudicial to discipline. Most Superintendents are averse to the infliction of the punishment, but will unhesitatingly apply it when absolutely necessary." But the infliction of corporal punishment in jails depends entirely on the idiosyncracies of superintendents. It appears that during the third quarter of the year three men became ill in consequence of whippings. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Inspector-General to make an enquiry into the matter and report the result. The next most severe form of punishment is solitary confinement on reduced diet This punishment is practised to a much greater extent in Oudh than in the bigger province. The average number of punishments of this nature in the 13 Oudh jails was 60, while in the North-Western Provinces jails it was 25·7 only. Well does the Inspector-General say that the incidence of punishments on population varies in a way for which it would be difficult to assign any other cause than the individual characteristics of superintendents. It is curious that the Lucknow Central Prison with the largest population of any jail has the smallest record of punishments, while Fatehgarh with smallest population has more than four times as many. The Lieutenant-Governor has very properly asked the Inspector-General to give his careful attention to the jails where the proportion of punishments to population appears to be unduly high.

Coming to vital statistics, we find that the death-rate per thousand last year was 27·64 as compared with 22·85 in the previous year. The higher death-rate is the more to be regretted, as with the exception of an outbreak of cholera in the Lucknow and Agra Jails there was no epidemic or unusual amount of sickness in the jails. Cholera raged virulently throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh last year but deaths from this cause occurred at only ten of the jails, and four of these show but one death each. The daily average of the sick was materially lower than it had been in 1886. In some Jails the death-rate was excessive. Etah heads the list with a death-rate of 105, though there was no unusual sickness in this jail. Next comes Banda with a death-rate of 76·92, and the Superintendent states that no influence prevailed in the jail to account for the high rate of mortality. The third on the list is Meerut, where the death-rate was 61·08, which the Superintendent attributes rather to the sickly state in which prisoners arrive than to any special unhealthiness in the conditions in the jail. Four other jails show death-rates exceeding 50 per thousand. It appears that the mortality was heaviest in the six months, August to January, 341 out of the total 498 deaths having occurred in that period. Again, of 498 deaths among the convicts there died 154 of dysentery and diarrhœa alone. A large increase in cases of dysentery and diarrhœa is observable, 1707 admissions having been recorded against 1,476 in 1886, and the deaths rose from 6 to 8 per thousand. We are strongly of opinion that careful inquiries ought to be made into the cause of the wide prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa in the jails of the United Provinces. It should be clearly ascertained whether it has anythnig to do with the reduced prison diet during three months of the year, 15th July to 15th October, which is notoriously the unhealthiest period of the year. We are told that this reduced diet scale, which was prescribed experimentally in 1885, forms the subject of protest by numerous Superintendents of Jails, who are supported by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. That this reduced diet scale injuriously affects a convict's health and strength cannot for a moment be questioned. It is high time that a thorough inquiry should be instituted into the results of the experiment, which was introduced three years ago.

AN UNPLEASANT FIX.

IT is said that a serpent places itself in an unpleasant fix when by chance it seizes a mole. Its natural repugnance to offensive odour prevents it from swallowing the unsavoury morsel in its mouth, and the natural position of its teeth precludes the possibility of its throwing it up. Our Muslim fellow-subjects are in very much the same predicament just now. They have by chance got an unsavoury mole in the form of a National Congress in their mouth, and they know not how to get rid of it. Good people, and true, both Mahomedan and Hindu, devised the idea of the Congress. Both alike subjects of a foreign Government and both alike open to the

evils of faulty administration, they should put their shoulders together to the wheel and extricate it from the mire of mal-administration and there was on the whole a fair prospect of united and sucessful action. But the worm of race-antipathy soon got into the promising bloom, and those that first signified their adhesion to the movement—to take the mole into their mouth according to our parable—soon were at a loss how to get rid of it. Many are the twistings and turnings and wrigglings—many shiflings and false arguments,—but there is no relief. The result is apparent in the many Muslim meetings that are being held in different parts of the country. Sir Syed Ahmed at Alighur has preached his doctrine of Gubernatorial Infallibility, and others record their resolutions and vows to avoid united action. True, the National Mahomedan Association—the Anjuman-i-Islam—of Bombay has made amends for its recent folly. It has revoked its former resolution to oppose the National Congress; and lately resolved to co-operate with it. But this is exceptional. Will such good sense tell upon our North-west and Bengali followers of the Islam? We fear not. The North-westerners are labouring under an evil spell—that of non-official official inspiration, and the Bengali representatives of the class have a malign perverse tradition to act up to, and they cannot afford to neglect it. This tradition is the natural cleavage between the Hindu and Musalman, which the two nations have hitherto tried their utmost to maintain intact, and the consiquent repugnance to all ideas of amalgamation. The *Mahomedan Observer*, the organ of the Central Muhammadan Association. freely admits this, and says: "Of course, we do not regard with favour all the proposals brought forward at these annual meetings; but even in regard to those which enlist our sympathy, we do not see the utility of strengthening a party, which entertains the strongest prejudice against our co-religionists. It has been frequently urged that the policy of 'Divide and Govern' is fostered by a certain section of Anglo-Indians, but having regard to the attitude of the Hindu Press towards the Mahomedans it may be truly advanced that there is no necessity for dividing, A broad line of demarcation already separates the two communities, and it would be affectation to disguise or ignore this fact." Yes, the mouth-piece of Mr. Amir Ali, the Secretary of the National Mahomedan Association, tells us that united action even in a universally beneficial undertaking, beneficial alike to all, is reprehensible lest it should do good to those who profess a different religion. Could race-prejudice and vicious antipathy any further go? The good Mr. Amir Ali would not even go to heaven if an uncircumcised person should happen to be of the party. True, the editor bases his argument on reciprocity—as a return for the conduct of those members of the Hindu Press whose attitude towards the Muhammadans is not good; but that is a mere make-shift to turn a period, and has no substance in it. We make bold to say the Hindu Press as a body has never evinced the slightest ill-feeling towards the followers of Islam, and, therefore, should be the last to deserve the enmity of their fellow-subjects. They said not a single word when the Government, with a view to conciliate the Muhammadans directed a part of the funds contributed by Hindus to be devoted to the cheap or gratuitous education of Muhammadans. They never offered the slightest opposition to the move that had for its object the bestowal of office to the Muslims by favor while the Hindus had to attain it by hard competition and sterling merit. They kept perfectly mute when in some districts more Muhammadans were appointed in the Government service than Hindus without the smallest regard to the rule of relative proportion in respect to the number of inhabitants of each class. As to the Satanic doctrine of "divide and rule" we are sorry that in the fag-end of the 19th century even a Muhammadan editor should speak of it with approbation. It is certainly not in keeping with the practice of *Ahledin* eating with Nazarenes, indulging in the forbidden meat of the unclean animal, and taking unconverted Christians to wife. Religion was not made of India rubber to adapt it to ever-varying individual whims and caprices. The issue is between union and disunion, between the Congress-wallas who insist on united action to secure for the people the blessings of a liberal Government according to the latest principles of political economy and the Syed Ahmedists who preach the unrivalled virtues of Macassar oil in the primitive *regime* of a *Ma-bap* Government dispensed under mango trees. Sir Syed doubtless has his *Murabbi* and may calculate upon comfits for his share, but it is not for every follower of Mahomet to calculate upon an easy realization of the Muslim maxim which says *Murabbi biyar* and *Murabbi bakhaur*, even if no one had any repugnance to the degrading and hateful process of oiling Murabbis. The Congress-wallas advocate impartial competition, and to every right-thinking Muhammadan it will surely prove agreeable. It would not be amiss to observe that we do not ourselves subscribe to all the resolutions of the last three Congresses, but we do not think that a reason for keeping ourselves aloof from the movement. It is our duty to join it and to try our utmost to prevent the adoption of improper resolutions. Our Muhammadan friends should also exert themselves to do the same. Thereby they would do more good to their country and co-religionists than by sitting aside with folded hands. They say that they are numerically weak and cannot hope to do good by opposition; but they are not sincere in their opinion. If they are in the minority how can they calculate upon the success of their Patriotic Association? Will the name give them any strength which they already do not possess? By the way if it be improper to join the Kafirs even in such actions as are beneficial to the followers of Islam, how is it that Sir Syed Ahmed should seek the co-operation of loyal Hindus in his Patriotic Association? Surely they would not cease to be Kafirs by joining the ranks of Sir Syed to injure the interests of their co-religionists. Indeed it would seem that Sir Syed is seeking recruits from the ranks of those who are untrue to their race and ready to betray their own kith and kin. It is not a proceeding which would be in keeping with the motto of the honorable order of Knighthood to which he has lately been admitted, and which says "*sans puer et sans tache.*" Association with such faithless people should be the last thing which he should condescend to.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE High Court closes to-day for the Dusserah vacation and does not re-open till the 17th November.

AT Wednesday's meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla the Contagious Diseases Act and the Punjab Tolls Act were passed.

THE Hon. Mr. H. E. Stokes has been appointed a Provisional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

THE strike of tailors and cutters at the Alipore Army Clothing Agency is over, and it will not be necessary to open a branch at Dacca as was contemplated some time ago. It is expected that military clothing will now cost less.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India by Colonel Walter, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, on Friday before last. It would certainly have been consistent with the fitness of things if His Highness received the honors at a formal chapter presided over by His Excellency the Grand Master.

THE Grand Old Man who has for sometime past been silently watching the progress of Irish affairs has spoken once more. Speaking at a crowded meeting held at Wrexham on the 4th he said that the Government was more guilty than the breakers of the law in Ireland, and he was convinced that the course they were adopting over the Irish question would encourage Scotland and Wales to demand that attention be given to their claims. The solution of the question in a way that will satisfy the Irish nation cannot be long delayed.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Crawford of the Bombay Civil Service will consist of the Hon'ble Justice Bayley of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-west Provinces, and Mr. Robert Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

WE have been requested to announce that a lecture on "Woman in Bengal: 25 years ago and now" will be delivered by Babu Kali Charan Banerjea M. A., at the premises of the CITY COLLEGE on Tuesday the 11th instant, at 5 P. M. on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the *Bamabodhini Patrika*. The public are invited to be present.

HOW justice is administered by the Military Magistrate of Barrackpur will appear from the facts of the following case which has been reported to us:—"A lady is the owner of a house at Barrackpur. At half past six o'clock on the evening of Tuesday last, she received a summons to attend the Cantonment Magistrate's Court on the following morning at ten o'clock; and at ten o'clock on the following morning she was fined ten rupees for keeping her house in an unclean state!" We have never yet heard of a defendant being summoned and punished in less than twenty four hours' time. Why this indecent haste! But we presume this is military justice. The matter is small, but it shows the way in which justice is administered by Colonel Hopkinson. It is needless to say that such uncalled-for precipitancy must seriously compromise the interests of justice in too many cases. We again say in spite of the prayer of the counter-memorialists that Colonel Hopkinson is not the man to remain in charge of so important a sub-division as Barrackpur.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition was opened on the 1st instant by Sir Charles Elliott, who in his introductory speech regretted that only three native artists had sent contributions and he was afraid this state of things showed that the pictorial art was not as yet very widely cultivated among them. We can but share Sir Charles' regret and hope for better days. All our Arts are falling into decay and the growing wants of the country are only helping the process. The decadance is, however, not as wide-spread as the results of the Simla exhibition would seem to show. There are Indian artists whose productions would do credit to their country, but who for obvious reasons do not care to send in their pictures all the way up to Simla. As for amateurs we confess that painting as an art is cultivated by few who are not professionals. The pictures sent this year to Simla show an increase on the last year's figures. It pleases us to see that some of the prizes have been won by Indian artists.

THE main features of Mr. Nolan's Indo-Burmese emigration scheme are as follow:—"The encouragement of emigration by grants of land along the Mandalay Railway to capitalists willing to cultivate indigo, sugar, or other products, employing labourers ninety per cent. of whom must be Indians; and by granting reduced passages under a clause in the contract with the British India Steam Company. The Government by paying Rs. 16,000 annually, can send any number of deck passengers at Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 10 as now to Rangoon. We should be pleased to see emigration encouraged for the good of both the countries, but care should be taken that cooly life, which is ordinarily any thing but an uninterrupted string of earthly blisses, is not exposed to the ruthlessness of Burmese 'dacoits.' We are of opinion that the scheme be taken in hand a little later when the country makes some tangible progress towards a "settle down" and military surveillance becomes unnecessary.

THE Lieutenant-Governor gave some very wholesome advice to the Commillah Mahommedans who presented His Honor with their stereotyped address asking for indulgence and favour. He appreciated the loyal sentiments of the deputation, and while fully sympathizing with the Mahomedan community, wished to point out to

them that it was the duty and aim of Government to select the fittest men for the higher appointments, and he hoped that the Mahomedans would so qualify themselves as to compete successfully with their Hindu fellow-countrymen. With regard to the appointments in the lower grades, the Government of India had laid down certain rules regulating the number of appointments which should be held proportionately in each district by members of the two communities. The Government of Bengal have endeavoured both by asking for returns, and by regulating these proportions, to do full justice to both sections of the community and he assured the gentlemen present that this policy would be adhered to by him. At Pubna His Honor's words were more pointed. His Honor said: "My advice to you, Mahomedan gentelmen, is, have more education and culture, and place yourselves on a level with your fellow-citizens, and do not expect from Government anything which it may be unable to grant. Because you are Mahomedans do not think that therefore you have any special claim upon Government. Let your leaders act in perfect harmony with leaders of other sects of the community to promote the public weal, instead of moving in the cause of exclusiveness, founded on racial or sectarian differences, which Government can never tolerate or encurage. And in your moral and material advancement I sincerely wish you all success." It is a pity our friends will determinedly shut their ears to good counsel and pave the way for utter intellectual deterioration. We can assure them that nothing would please us and our co-religionists better than to see the merits and abilities of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects properly rewarded.

ALTHOUGH there were no fires of any considerable magnitude last year, the Calcutta Fire Brigade continued to do good service during the year. The Brigade attended thirty-four fires, of which eleven were in the town, twelve in the suburbs, and eleven in Howrah. In the year before the Brigade attended thirty-six fires. Last year the value of the property destroyed was estimated at Rs 53,655, the largest fire being that on board the the ship *Hutton Hall* in which a cargo of jute of the value of Rs.23,000 was destroyed. In the Suburbs and Howrah the fires were principally confined to thatched and tiled huts and stacks of straw. There was no loss of human life, it is pleasing to note, at any of the fires, and there was no fire in any jute warehouse. The actual receipts of the Brigade Fund were Rs. 67,981 of which Rs. 24,975 was the balance of the previous year, and the rest was contributed by the Calcutta, Suburban and Howrah Municipalities, the Suburban Municipality contributing Rs. 20,000. The total expenditure was Rs. 55,607, which leaves a balance of Rs. 12,374.

WE regret that there should be room for complaint in the otherwise excellent arrangements of the female class of the Campbell Medical School. Some girls of questionable character and parentage have found their way into the class and although on representation being made in regard to them the authorities have turned some of them out, there seems to be some more who if permitted to continue there would materially affect the reputation of the class. The result will naturally be that gentlemen, whether, Hindoos, Bramho or Christians, will remove their daughters and wives from the school and never send them there. We trust the school authorities and the Director of Public Instruction will enquire into the grievance and remedy the evil. It would be desirable no doubt to place facilities of reclamation in the way of fallen girls who would be willing to avail of them by furnishing them with means of obtaining honest livlihood whenever possible, and it would be well if a separate class could be provided for them. But there is no reason why gentlemen's wives, sisters and daughters should be compelled to associate with them in the same class. If a bad odour were to attach to the class now it would be difficult for the girls educated in it to find their way into gentlemen's house-holds when they commence practice.

TALES of woe caused by the recent flood continue to pour in from all parts of the country, and it is somewhat strange that the official reports should contain but meagre notices of them. The crops are all destroyed, the people have been rendered homeless for the most part, and the cattle have to go without fodder. In numerous instances the whole of the thatched huts of poor villagers have been completely washed away, and the inhabitants have had to take refuge on high embankments and similar other elevations to which jackals, wild boars and venomous reptiles had also been driven for refuge. The suffering has been keen and intense everywhere. The floods have not yet subsided, and the Districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore and 24-Purgunnahs seem to be suffering most. Distressing reports received from the Jahanabad and Ghatal Sub-divisions and from the Khasmahal and Potashpore in Midnapore point to the necessity of adopting relief measures at once. Not famine alone but plague has also to be encountered as well, for deadly malaria and cholera are sure to break out as soon as the floods have subsided, after having thoroughly decomposed the vegetable world all around. Cases of drowning are growing very frequent, as ponds and paths are all one sheet of water.

THE Railway Conference of Simla commenced their labours on Tuesday last. Two sub-Committees have been formed, we understand, one to consider the rules for the working of the railways under construction, and the other for the revision of 'standard dimensions.' The meetings will be private and the resolutions passed will not be published till they have been considered by the Boards of Directors of the Companies who compose the Conference besides the Government members. We trust the Conference will give its careful consideration to the vital questions about the comforts and conveniences of the travelling public to which the Press has been constantly trying to draw attention. We would once more press upon its attention the urgent necessity of improving the accommodation provided for intermediate and third class passengers. The carriages during the rainy season are leaky for the most part and the unfortunate passengers have very uncomfortable time of it, when it rains. In cold weather the case is no better and the arrangement for keeping out the damp and cold is defective in the extreme. Good drinking water is not available in most stations and the arrangements for refreshment since the good old *Mitralaya* days are simply execrable. There are no proper waiting places for lower class passengers, male or female, at the stations and the carriages are lighted in a most imperfect manner. Instances of the single dim lamp completely going out in mid-night or early in the morning are very common on most of the railways. Crowding of the lower classes and the utter absence of privacy for female passengers are matters of notoriety. The thing most complained of is the want of water-closets and lavatories in the lower classes. If it is impracticable to have such accommodation in each carriage or compartment, American carriages may be more largely introduced and they may be so arranged as to allow communication with each other. One entire carriage could in that case be set apart for retiring purposes and arrangements could be made for cleaning the closets at the principal stations, say every 6 hours or at a lesser interval still. The subject deserves the most careful attention of the Conference, and we trust it will receive that attention. The establishment of uniform coaching rates on all lines is also very desirable and greater facilities should be given for booking luggage and reserving carriages and purchasing tickets at the booking offices. Railway servants are not always extra civil and might with advantage receive a wholesome lesson or two from the Conference tending to improve their manners and morals.

THE Black mountain expedition is now a settled reality, and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State in the teeth of openly pronounced public opinion in India. Troops have been told off to concentrate at Oghi and Darband, and the expedition will start from Abottabad on the 1st proximo. After having effectively incited the Government to undertake the expedition, the *Englishman* now complains of its magnitude and extravagance. Our contemporary says:—

> Now that the details of the Black Mountain force are announced, it is somewhat startling to find the scale upon which the expedition is planned. We venture to think that the prevalent belief everywhere was that the force at the very outset would not comprise more than 5,000 men. But it now seems that the authorities have quite different opinions, and the formidable force which is to rendezvous at Oghi and Darband three weeks hence is designed more for a campaign than for a border expedition. The undertaking must be a vastly more formidable one than is commonly supposed if it requires an army of such proportions. The force is to comprise five Regiments of British Infantry, ten of Native Infantry, one of Native Cavalry, one Company of Sappers and three Batteries of Artillery. Taking the strength of the Infantry regiments at only 700 men, this would make 10,500 Infantry; and with Artillery, Cavalry, and Sappers the total strength will not be much under 12,000. Then, what about Camp-followers? They are generally almost as numerous as the troops, and thus if the usual scale is observed a body of something like 24,000 men will have to be fed in the Black Mountain country. Now, we are by no means opposed to "big battalions," and are fully aware that the tendency in India has been all the other way; but we feel certain that the country is quite unprepared for the despatch of this immense force for the sole purpose of punishing two refractory hill tribes. With all possible economy and expedition this enterprise will make a big and unexpected hole in the Budget, which the Government can hardly hope to fill by stinting the force on the Sikkim frontier, and by leaving unpunished the tribe which murdered Lieutenant Stewart on the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The reflection is forced on one that the Government, which makes wry faces over chronic deficits, and which professes to be at its wit's end for money, is still capable of occasional flashes of wild extravagance when the object is sufficiently unprofitable.

"Too late," we repeat for a Jeremiad like this. Our contemporary is working mischief in another quarter also. The Chittagong expedition only has now to be sanctioned, and then with four different wars going on at the same time in which British officers will earn laurels, gratuities, medals and trophies, it would be ungrateful for the lightly taxed people of India not to be supremely happy. The Indian Calendars have predicted the *Kurukshetra Yoga* in November, and here are good indications that the prophecy will be verified by the break out of murderous wars. We can only hope that Mr. Durand's Kabul Mission will not necessitate a fifth war yet. What a cheering prospect for our Viceroy-elect!

THE havoc that has been of late caused in the ranks of the educated Hindu community of Bengal by Diabetes, has invested that fell disease with a peculiar importance. Our climate, our food, our daily avocations are all against us. They make the course of our life sedentary in the extreme. And the evil is on the increase. The well-to-do among our ancestors were mostly given to horse exercise, and walking and wrestling were favorite pastimes among all classes. Seventy years ago, there were few rich men under fifty years of age in Calcutta who did not take their constitutional on horse back. A friend at our elbow tells us that when five-and-twenty years old he purchased a large thorough-bred English stallion which made him kiss the ground several times. The matter came to the knowledge of his septagenarian father who said: "that lad must be very lax not to be able to keep his seat on a horse. Let the horse be brought to me and I shall see if the animal be really a vicious one." The horse was accordingly sent to him, and he rode it hard for a week and, and returned it, saying that "it was, but for a little neighing, a pleasant hack to ride, as tame as a lamb." None of his descendants now can follow his example. And what is true of his descendants is true of the scions of those Hindu gentlemen who rode with him. One may now walk the streets of the Northern division of the town for a fortnight without seeing a Hindu gentleman rider out. Wrestling grounds are also quite as rare. And while exercise is all but tabbooed intellectual occupation is greatly on the increase, and the two circumstances contribute greatly to the increase of the disease, which, for a general remark, may be said to be all but incurable. One of the incidents of the disease is the breaking out of carbuncles in different parts of the body, the most dangerous being those which occur on the nape of the neck and on the back of the chest. The usual surgical practice is in such cases to make a deep crucial incision, as large as the carbuncle, and it is said to be the only way to save life. The practice is attended with but scant success. We have lately seen a departure from this course, and the satisfactory termination of the case induces us to notice it here. The case was that of a Hindu gentleman of spare

make and weak constitution. He was at the time seventy years old and for some time suffering from acute diabetes. The carbuncular swelling on his back was six inches long and five inches across and it was accompanied by severe fever and delirium. About a dozen doctors saw the patient, and most of them declared that there was no hope for him. He was too old and infirm to withstand the necessary surgical operation, and without it there was no way of getting rid of the slough that would be cast from so large an abscess. Babu Heralal Ghosh and Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterjee thought differently. They were of opinion that by proper treatment without recourse to the knife the patient could be brought round, and in six weeks' time they accomplished what they undertook. Babu Heralal Ghosh is an old practitioner of well-established reputation and deservedly held in high estimation by the native community. We, therefore, need say nothing here about him; but his colleague in the case under notice on whom fell the task of constant watch and treatment, is not so well-known, and we cannot forbear to say a few words about him. He graduated himself in the Calcutta Medical College, and then went to England and, by a course of hard study secured diplomas from the Royal College of Physicians, London, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow, and the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. He likewise qualified himself for his profession by actual practice as Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital, Physician to the London Fever Hospital, House Surgeon of, and Clinical Assistant at, St. Mary's Hospital, and, for a young foreigner, considerable private practice. He has now been in Calcutta for four years in a field where superior professional talent is abundant and competition keen; but his real worth has told in his favor, and he has already got medical charge of some of the best houses of the town. We wish him every success in life, and he is deserving of the highest. One particular trait in the character of this gentleman is that, though he has passed several years of his early life in England, he has not at all been "Anglicised" in the offensive sense of that term, and thereby kept himself specially fit for attendance on native females.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 5, 1888.

GENERAL,—A Ahmad, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Uluberia Sub-Division in Horwah.

Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 15th May last

Babu Pran Kissen Dass, Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridhi, Hazaribagh, is allowed leave for five days from the 20th to the 24th May 1888 inclusive, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th April last.

Moulvi Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jahanabad, Hughly, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Sub-Division of Jahanabad.

Babu Mohendro Nath Seal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Hughly.

Babu Bagola Prosunno Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, is allowed leave for thirty-five days under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant.

Mr G A Grierson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for thirteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 14th August 1888.

Mr H W Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month, and thirty days under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class:—

Babus Radha Shyam Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore; Gagan Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri; Chunder Sekhur Kur, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong; Nagendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly; Kally Sunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah; and Gunga Churn Chatterji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah.

Mr Ashutosh Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Begusérai, Monghyr, is vested with powers under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Babu Atal Behari Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhuddruck, Balasore, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr F M'Blaine, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Upendra Chunder Mullick, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Monghyr, on leave, is appointed to act temporarily as Subordinate Judge of Tirhut.

Babu Narain Chunder Naik, Tehsildar of Ungul, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and temporarily with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Chaku Lal Sirkar, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector on Settlement Work, Ungul, Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

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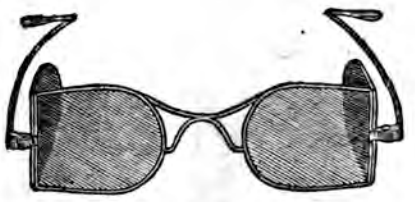

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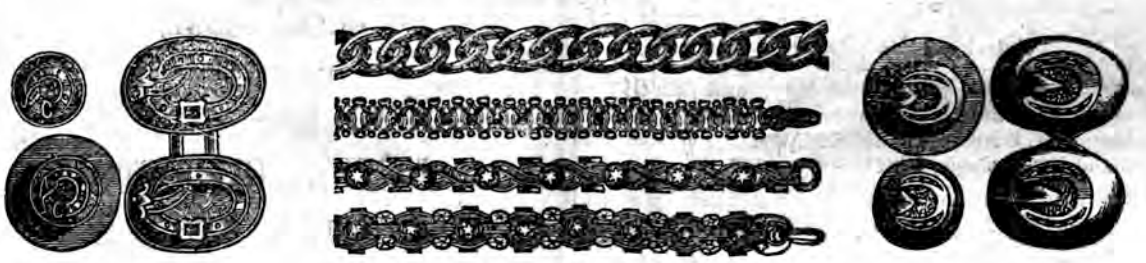

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